```
function m_output = contractionZ(m, c)
    tol = 10e-10;
    dist = 10;
    while dist > tol
        mnew = (m)*normcdf(m) + normpdf(m) - c;
        dist = abs(mnew - m);
        m = mnew;
    end
    m_output = m;
end
```

A third approach proposed by Elberg et al. (2019) is to use a contraction mapping of

$$\Gamma(m) = -c + \phi(m) + m \times \Phi(m).$$